

Western Carolinian.

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SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1829.

[VOL. X. NO. 489.]

At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, the price of the paper will be reduced to one dollar per annum in advance. The paper will be delivered, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all arrears are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at 25 cents the square for the first week, and 15 cents each week thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. Carolina, the 1st day of October, 1829.

Michael Albright
Marcus Armistead
Wm. P. Almond
Sarah Anderson
Thomas Brown
Marcus F. Beard
Jerem. Brown
John Blackwell
Michael Baker
Moses L. Brown
Rich'd. Bradshaw
Elias Barber
Henry Baker
John Burkley
John Butler
Dan'l. Biles
Nathan Chaffin
Christina Couble
John F. Cowan
Elizabeth Colter
Martin Chitts
David Chross
Armond H. Cole
Wm. Coats
Andrew Cruise
Henry Christian
Calvin Cribb
Sarah Crump
Daniel Call
Wm. C. Dukes 2
John R. Dunn
Geo. P. Devereaux
Jos. E. Dobbins
Elizabeth Edelman
Peter Eats
Jas. or Jack Ellis
John Fraily
Jacob Fisher or Paul Klatt
Fulton Lodge
Peter Pearson 2
Francis Gibson
Oaks & Griffin 2
Joseph Graham
Cathy Glover
John F. Goniack
Dan'l. Heller
Busest Hartly
Sam'l. Huie
James Hyde
James H. Hele
John Hulen
Wm. A. Howell
John Hughes
Wesley Harris
James E. Hele
Col. J. W. Hunter
Henry Hill
Eveline Henderson 2
George Howard
William B. Hughes
Billy D. Haden
Abraham Hill
Celia Hill
Robert Hulen
John Johnston or Peter Krider
John Johnston
Thomas C. Jones
Sam'l. Johnston
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SAMUEL REEVES, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Concord, N. Carolina, on the 1st of October, 1829.

John Andrew
Lansou, H. Alexander
John C. Barnheart
James H. Burns
Mathias Barringer
John Barnheart
Charles F. Blum
Catharine Brown 2
David Bradford
John L. Barringer
George Curzine
Joseph Crawford
George Cline
Geo. or Andrew Curzine
Elijah B. Davis 2
Andrew Davis 2
John P. Dry
Jacob Faggot
Robert Farr
John Freeman
Alison Fleming
John Garmon 2
George Gage
Josiah Harris
James Harris
William How
Jonathan Harsel
Levi House
Roderick Hardin
Capt. Sam'l. C. Harris
Miss Sarah Harris
Alexander Irwin
William A. Johnston
Thomas Lofton
Thomas Littleton
Wm. McLean, Esq. 2
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D. STORKE, P. M.

State of North Carolina, Davidson county: COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August term, 1829. Joseph Clark vs. Frederick Craver: Original attachment; Jacob Cook summoned as garnishee. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Frederick Craver is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for the said Frederick Craver to be and appear before the justices of our court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the county of Davidson aforesaid, at the court-house in Lexington, on the 2d Monday in November next, then and there to reply or plead, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, for the plaintiff's debt and costs. Witness David Muck, clerk of our said court, at office, the 2d Monday of August, Anno Domini, 1829.
993 D. MOCK, ckr.

New Goods, FRESH, FASHIONABLE, AND CHEAPER THAN EVER!

ARE now opening at the subscriber's Store in Salisbury; consisting of

DRY GOODS

of almost every description, suited to all seasons of the year. Also,

GROCERIES, Hardware and Cutlery,

extensive in variety and amount, selected by himself with care, and bought for cash on the best terms, in Philadelphia and New-York. The public are assured they will find a large and full supply, and lower for cash than usual, or otherwise on accommodating terms. They are respectfully invited to call, see fashions, examine qualities, hear prices and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.
J. M. respectfully begs to return his unfeigned thanks for the very liberal and distinguished patronage he has been so highly honoured with by a discerning public, and hopes, by a diligent attention, to merit a continuance of the same.
Salisbury, Sept. 28, 1829. 86

Mansion Hotel, IN SALISBURY, N. CAROLINA, BY EZRA ALLEMONG.

THIS elegant Establishment is situated at the North Corner of the Court-House, and in the center of business. The proprietor has taken great pains to procure for this establishment, furniture of every description necessary to the comfort of Travellers, and no expense will be spared in providing for the Table the best the country affords. The Bar will be stocked with choice Liquors, and the Stables, equal to any in the state, provided with plenty of provender of all kinds, and attended by obliging and attentive Hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal, if not superior, to any in the place; the House contains a number of private rooms, with out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers, with or without families. On the premises is an ICE HOUSE, which will regularly be supplied whenever the season will admit of it. The subscriber assures the public that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make those comfortable who may think proper to call.

THE Northern, Southern, Lincoln and Cherokees STAGES, stop at the Hotel.
EZRA ALLEMONG, Agent.
Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 10th, 1829. 891

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received, from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening, at his Store in CONCORD, a general assortment of

GOODS;

consisting of

Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Cutlery,

Saddlery, Medicines, Paints, &c. &c. &c.

Having purchased entirely for cash, and intending to sell for cash, he feels assured that he can sell on terms which will be satisfactory to those wishing to purchase.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

D. STORKE.
October 5th, 1829. 3mt100

DANIEL H. CRESS,

HAS just received, and opened at his Store in Salisbury, a large and handsome assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS;

Also, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Hats, and Hatters' Trimmings, Crockery, a good assortment of Boiling Cloths, Shoes, Bonnets, &c. &c. and every article usually asked for in stores.

His stock of goods has been purchased entirely for cash; and he is determined to sell them as low as can be had in the place, for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Salisbury, June 3d, 1829. 70

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE AERONAUT,

SON of the imported Horse Eagle will stand the Fall Season, commencing the 10 day of September, and ending the 15th day of November, in the town of Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays; and in the town of Concord, Cabarrus county, on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays; and will be let to Mares at right dollars the season; six dollars the Leap; and twelve dollars to insure a foal.

84 S. L. FERRAND, C. L. BOWERS.

Sept. 10, 1829.

Gold Washing Machine.

NOTICE.—This is to notify the public in general, that having acquired from the Department of State of the United States, a patent for the Machines for Washing, Cleaning and Separating Gold dust, consisting of a Funnel, Trunk and Spout, I hereby forewarn all persons from using or making said Machines without my permission.

RICHARD LEE.
Rutherford Co. Sept. 1st, 1829. 891

THE GOLD REGION.

To the Editor of the Western Carolinian:

Sir: I send you some extracts from a Report of our Gold Region in the Southern States, read before the Lyceum of Natural History in the City of New York, and to be published in Stillman's Journal of Science and the Arts. The report is by Mr. Nash, known to the public of North Carolina; and it is by his permission that I have made the following selections for your paper, should you think them sufficiently interesting to its readers. I have the honor to be, respectfully, &c. LOUIS D. WILSON.
New-York, Sept. 22d, 1829.

"The Gold Region is much more extensive than has been hitherto supposed; it commences in the neighbourhood of the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers, in the State of Alabama, and extends north-east through the western parts of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, the middle parts of Virginia, Maryland, and finally a narrow strip or belt reaches the Delaware river, a few miles west of Trenton, New Jersey.

The width occupies the greater part of the whole great slope from the foot of the Blue Ridge, or Alleghany Mountains, to the small granite ridge seen along the borders of the diluvial formation or lower country,—through the Southern country, from the Delaware to the Chatahochee rivers. A narrow strip or belt only extends through Pennsylvania, which may be seen a few miles west of Philadelphia, on the roads either to Bethlehem or Harrisburg; but South of the Susquehanna, by far the greater part of the surface of the country between the Blue Ridge and the diluvial, is made up of the gold formation. This formation stretches through near eighty degrees of latitude, in a north east and south-west direction; and in the State of North Carolina, is more than two hundred miles wide, from east to west, comprising an area of not less than eighty thousand square miles.

Within the limits of the gold formation in North Carolina, is a galaxy of Iron Mines. This range of Iron ore is seen in the south east part of the county of Rutherford, and passes into South Carolina: from Rutherford or the north, it runs through Lincoln county, into Wilkes and Surry counties,—is seen in various places through Virginia and Maryland, and not improbably reaches Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Iron works have been erected in Lincoln, Rutherford, Wilkes and Surry counties, in North Carolina; and at several places through Virginia and Maryland. Bar iron is forged in various places, as well as numerous kinds of castings made from the ore. During the late war, large quantities of Iron were manufactured at the numerous Iron-works in North Carolina; and the business is still carried on to a large extent. The ore often lies on the surface, and on high elevations; and is so abundant, that the day is not far distant, when the Southern States will be supplied with iron from their own forces.

There is no country in the world that enjoys a finer climate than that section of country generally does, embraced in the gold region. Elevated above the lower or diluvial country, the violent bilious diseases arising from marshes, swamps, and sluggish streams of water, with their tormenting inhabitants, the mosquitoes, may be said to be rarely known. The ranges of Alleghany Mountains, especially through Georgia, and the Carolinas and Virginia, frequently rise to a great height,—in North Carolina often to six or seven thousand feet above the ocean; and stretching along north east and south west, in vast piles and masses, protect the country from the cold blasts of north west winds, which prevail during the winter months in the northern parts of the United States. The chilling storms from the north-east, and the deep snows of the eastern states, seldom reach south of the Potomac. Snow rarely falls in North Carolina to lie more than a day or two; and further south, may be said to be almost unknown. The pulmonary complaints of the eastern states rarely occur; the prevailing winds at all seasons of the year, are south-west, and come from the Gulf of Mexico. A person travelling through the country will see as many aged people, according to the population, as in any other section of the United States. It is not uncommon to see individuals of both sexes, eighty, ninety, and in some instances an hundred years or more old. For mildness of climate, general salubrity of atmosphere, and longevity of its inhabitants, no country exceeds that of the gold region.

This country is not only interesting to the man of science, but also to the historian, on account of its having been the theatre on which many of the great and important scenes of the Revolution were acted, which contributed to the establishment of the independence of our country.

The battle of Cow Pens in South-Carolina, of King's Mountain, at Ramsour's Mills, at Guilford between General Green and Lord Cornwallis, at Hillsborough under Col. Washington; as well as many important transactions and military movements in Virginia,—transpired within this section of country. Nor has it been less remarkable for its having been the birth place or residence of many great and distinguished men of our country. In Georgia and South-Carolina, it has produced Mr. Crawford, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Smith, Mr. McDuffie and others; in North-Carolina, General Jackson, General Davie, Governor Caswell, Governor Martin, Mr. Henderson, and others; in Virginia, Patrick Henry, Mr. Randolph of Roanoke, Mr. Giles, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, Mr. Monroe, chief justice Marshall, Mr. Rives, Messrs. Barbers, and Mercer; in Maryland, Mr. Wiet, the venerable Charles Carroll, and several other distinguished individuals,—have had their birth or residence in the section of country combining the gold region.

The soil in the gold region is generally fertile, more especially on the banks of rivers and creeks. Some of the finest wheat and tobacco lands in Maryland and Virginia, as well as the corn, cotton and wheat lands of the Carolinas and Georgia, are included in this section of country.

The timber is generally yellow or pitch pine, white oak and hickory, in the eastern part; towards the Alleghany, along the streams, elm and sycamore, and some soft maple; on ridges, and near the mountains, chestnut, white ash, some beach and sugar maple,—are the prevailing timber.

Grasses, in general, do not flourish so well east of the Blue Ridge; but on arriving amongst the mountains, they are adorned with luxuriant pastures; and all kinds of herbage vegetation, are seen in the greatest perfection.

The general surface of the country in North Carolina, embraced in the Gold Region, may, for the most part, be called a gentle slope of territory. The streams all run eastward into the Atlantic Ocean; the surface cannot be said to be generally hilly, or mountainous; though some parts present a rolling, broken country, with hills and mountains of moderate elevation. As we approach the Alleghany, the country becomes bold in its features. The Blue Ridge throws off numerous spurs, eastwardly; which cut up the country into high, rugged mountains, with their valleys and crystal streams. The main range of mountains, frequently rise to a majestic height, with peaks that tower in sublime grandeur, overlooking a great extent of country, in all directions. One of these, called the Grand Father Mountain, situated between the counties of Burke and Ashe, cannot be less than seven or eight thousand feet above the Ocean. It seems like a vast pyramid, on the summit of immense piles of mountains. Nothing can exceed its commanding situation. On the east side, the Yadkin and Catawba Rivers take their rise, and run south-east through North and South Carolina to the ocean. On the north side, and at its base, commences the Great Kenhawa; and, winding amongst the Alleghany in Virginia, reaches the Ohio river 400 miles distant. On the west, start the Tennessee and Holston, which uniting, plough south into Alabama, and turning north into Tennessee, unite with the Ohio ten or twelve hundred miles from their source. These streams can be seen from the summit of the Grand Father Mountain, a great distance in their windings and turnings on their way to the ocean. The traveller who reaches the summit of this mountain looks down on the country in every direction, with feelings of sublime and majestic awe. There is a stillness that reigns around him,—the azure sky is canopied over him in an immense cavity, with banks of clouds in the horizon, apparently below him. His eye extends over a large portion of North and South Carolina, and Georgia; the state of Tennessee east of the Cumberland Mountains, as well as the high and mountainous range of country in the western part

of Virginia, and the eastern part of Kentucky,—are within his range. On the south-west, are the ranges of the Alleghany, coming from a sightless distance, up to the base of the pinnacle on which he stands. On the north east, is the Pilot Mountain, a long mass itself; and the ranges and piles, pillow on pillow, peak on peak, until lost in the distant horizon;—the air he breathes is as pure as the Hesperian breezes; not a fly, or an insect, or a reptile, appears to torment him. The base of the pinnacle that elevates him, has become bald; the trees and shrubs disappear on ascending the main range, until the frowning rocks and cliffs triumph over the vegetable kingdom. He finds that he is no longer in the mid regions of the temperate zone. Instead of the vine and the myrtle, the extreme height of his elevation, spurning the productions of milder climes, caps itself with the Norwegian pine, the companion of Hyperborean blasts and storms. There is no spot along the whole line of the Alleghany, from Alabama to Canada, that will so amply reward the lover of sublime and grand scenery, as a visit to the Grand Father Mountain: though some elevations in South Carolina, as well as others in North Carolina, are very commanding.

The first thing that strikes a person's attention in passing through the Gold Region, is a red argillaceous soil, almost every where seen. Day after day, and weeks together, he may travel, and the same peculiar redness will appear by the way-side, in ploughed fields, in ravines along the banks of streams, and almost in every place where the eye can rest. This redness of soil is called, in Virginia, the red lands; and so far as my information extends, is commensurate with the gold formation. This soil seems to have been formed by the decomposition of the subjacent rocks; and is easily distinguished by its bright redness, from that arising from the decomposition of the sand stones. It covers the greater part of the Western half of North Carolina; is seen in Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama; it occupies the greater part of Virginia, from the Blue Ridge to the low country; is seen in the neighborhood of Fredericksburg, and on the road from that place to the Potomac river. The red lands about the heights of Georgetown, and on the road from Washington to Bladensburg, are of this formation. The counties of Frederick, Montgomery, part of Annapolis, Baltimore, and Harford, in Maryland, are covered to a great extent with this red soil. It often lies over the granite, next to the diluvial formation, in patches throughout the Southern country. The Penitentiary near the city of Baltimore, stands on this soil. Let a person who has travelled in the Carolinas and Virginia, start from Baltimore and go west to Harper's Ferry, on the Potomac, distant 75 miles, he will soon recognize his acquaintance, the red soil, after passing two or three miles from the city. The soil has the same peculiar, red appearance; and the rocks associated with it, are the same as those seen further south in Carolina.

The traveller who passes through the Gold country, will see innumerable ranges of white quartz, scattered over the ground in the greatest confusion, on its surface generally, in a north-east and south-west direction. These are called, by the inhabitants of the country, Flint Ridges, and are the Gold Mines themselves.

To a person residing in the gold region, nothing can be more easy than to discover gold wherever it is to be found. Let him, in the first place, proceed to a flint ridge, especially if it is situated in the red soil: a common flying pan and a spade, are the only implements necessary to commence operations: let him dig up a few spades full of the red earth lying near the surface, and amongst the masses of quartz, or flint; the flying pan being filled with this red earth, he may next resort to some rivulet or spring of water in the vicinity, and commence working the earth; water is to be pretty freely poured into the pan at first, and the whole quantity agitated; at the same time, the earth should be frequently stirred up, so that the water will more completely penetrate all its parts; let fresh water be constantly added, from time to time, as the earth is stirred and the pan agitated. This process being continued for a few minutes, all the earthy and ferruginous particles will have become suspended in the water, and floated away as fresh water has been from time to time added; what now remains in the pan, will be coarse pebbles and gravel: water should continue to be poured on these, whilst the pan is constantly agitated, which settles the gold to the bottom by the power of gravitation; the coarser pieces can be picked out by the fingers, while the fluid

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At Salisbury, North-Carolina.—Ed.

pebbles, by turning the pan partly down on its side, and skilfully agitating it, will, one by one, float over the top, and pass off with the water, leaving the gold, if any, behind. This process is to be continued until the whole has disappeared. If, on carefully examining the bottom of the pan after the earth and pebbles have been thus washed away, a solitary speck of gold however minute, is seen in the bottom of the pan, a gold mine has been discovered. The mine is in the flint ridge from which the earth was taken. Pits should now be sunk amongst the masses of quartz, and the earth washed; and if more gold is found, and that in any considerable quantity, a rich mine has been discovered; especially, if on breaking open the masses of quartz, gold is found disseminated through any of them in its native state. If the quartz or flint masses put on a honey-comb appearance, or flawed with little cavities, and contain the red oxide of iron, either with or without pyrites, these are propitious omens; when one solitary speck is discovered on the surface by washing the earth, the mine is generally rich in gold.

I have conversed with gentlemen who have visited the mines in South America; and they inform me the gold is seldom found on the surface, even at some of the most valuable mines in that country. When mines are searched for, the miners commence on some flint ridge, or at a favorable locality, and dig down, of ten twenty or thirty feet without meeting with a particle of gold; if, at this depth, two or three specks only are found, the vein is considered so rich as to amply pay for working. Some veins have proved rich where little if any gold has been found for the first six feet down-wards from the surface.

On search being made amongst the flint ridges in the gold region, if gold should not be found on the first trial, the operation of washing the earth should be repeated at different places along the whole length of the flint ridge; trials should be particularly made where flint ridges appear to cross one another at right angles, or where they run into another, as at such places the veins, if auriferous, always contain rich deposits of gold; search should also be made in all the streams and rivulets that cut through or cross the flint ridges; The trial should be made by washing the earth in the bottom of the stream and its alluvial banks, just below where it crosses the flint range; and if gold is found, it is pretty certain that its origin is in the flint ridge itself, or if the gold is found on the upper ridge, or beyond the ridge, it probably has been derived from some flint range that crosses higher up the stream.

The vein may be discovered in all cases in a flint ridge by digging pits a few feet from one another, quite across the range where the masses of quartz are found; if the first pit is unsuccessful, some of the other ones will be certain to strike the vein, as it is usually somewhat broken up near the surface; the pyrites, if it contains any, mostly decomposed. Crow bars and pick axes, aided by buckets and windlasses, will be sufficient to raise the ore, until the pits have been sunk so deep as to encounter water, and the vein become so compact as to require blasting; when gun-powder, drills, pumps, steam engines, and other expensive machinery according to the depth to which the vein may be wrought, will be requisite for carrying on the operations. It requires but little capital to put a mine in operation at its commencement; as the gold every day found, will, in most cases, much more than defray the expenses of carrying on the mine: the cost of putting up pouncing and grinding mills, if driven by horse power, will vary from one thousand to two thousand five hundred dollars, horses and all; water power will cost from five hundred to a thousand dollars more, according to the value of the site, and the cost of erecting the dam.

A steam engine, from ten to twenty horse power, can be put in operation for three thousand, up to four thousand five hundred dollars, pouncing and grinding mills, apparatus and all. The expenses for quick silver, will be but trifling, to form the amalgamation, as it can always be distilled off, and almost every particle be preserved for new operations. The ore should always be roasted, quartz and all, in a powerful furnace heat, to destroy the sulphur and acid, as well as to crumble the quartz, and render it more easy to pulverize.

Where gold is found in earth, or alluvial deposits, no expense whatever, besides the cost of a few spades and rockers, will be necessary to commence operations. Five hundred dollars will put machinery in operation to wash the earth, upon a large scale, especially if there should be a considerable stream or run of water in the vicinity. The operations of washing earth from the bottom of streams, and alluvial deposits, are generally carried on without the aid of quicksilver, as the particles of gold settle to the bottom by gravitation, while the earthy particles float away by the agitation of the water; but it would be better always to use quick silver, as many of the fine particles of the gold are carried off always with the water. The quick silver should always be put into the rockers along with

the earth (1/8 of quicksilver to 1 bushel of earth) as it is taken up, and while the agitation is going on, every particle of gold, both great and small, will be congregated into a mass at the bottom, a compound of mercury and gold.

The gold formation as above remarked, may not improperly be called a vast field of *stuck work*, where the veins traverse it on an enormous scale: sometimes their size appears to be very diminutive, even to a mere line in breadth. I have often noticed, in the neighborhood of large veins, that small branches of quartz would frequently stray off from the parent ore, into the adjacent rocks, and exhibit themselves in the form of *stuck-work*, on a diminutive scale. The veins themselves, comprising the gold mines, are evidently the work of crystallization, as well as the rocks in which they are situated. They traverse the country from Alabama to the Susquehanna, in countless numbers, often a mile or more in length each, running in the direction of the stratification of the country. The great majority of the veins run north-east and south-west, having comparatively but few veins crossing at right angles. As the veins are in such numbers, we have every reason to suppose that new and valuable mines will be discovered, from time to time, throughout the gold region. Capital may be invested to great advantage, in almost any place where gold has been found, for carrying on the mining operations. If the business is well conducted, and the work done under the superintendence of overseers of business habits, integrity and scientific skill, no one can scarcely fail of success. Some mines will yield fortunes, beyond the riches of Cæsar, or the dreams of avarice.

Every body of whom we are obliged to defer, till our next, the conclusion of these extracts—which contain a description of the Capps Mine, in Mecklenburg county, the mode of operations there, &c.]

It appears, that the Russians have a second time out-generated the Turks.—The passage of the Balkan, was effected by a mere *Ruse de Guerre*. If they so far surpass them in cunning as they do in military skill, the Russians must be victorious.

Rich. Com.
The Antarctic Expedition.—The N. Bedford Mercury states, that Mr. S. N. Reynolds and Captain Palmer, are engaged in preparing one of the finest vessels ever built in that or any other port, for an Expedition to the South Seas.—The Captain has shipped part of the crew, prepared boats of the best construction, and other articles for the voyage. The Brig is to sail in a few days for New York, to take on board the rest of her crew. We wish success to her and to her enterprising Commander. The expedition is the result of private capital and perseverance; and may it open new branches of trade, and bring home articles sufficiently valuable, to compensate its Projectors. We have no doubt, that Mr. Reynolds will give us a very amusing and instructive detail of all his operations.

French Politics.—We have seen a letter dated at Paris, Aug. 10, to a gentleman in this town, which after mentioning the entire removal of the old ministry, and the appointment of the new, adds, "These new members are Ultra Royalists. After a struggle of eighteen months to render the government a little more liberal, they have in the most extraordinary manner gone into the other extreme. It is not expected however that such an administration can stand long, but that the king will find the necessity of making modifications at least. There were loud complaints against the new French Ministry, though we do not perceive that they had adopted any important measures. It was reported that the censorship was about to be re-established by a royal ordinance."

Destructive Storm.—The Liverpool Chronicle of the 12th of August says, that a most destructive flood occurred in Scotland, caused by the quantity of rain which fell between the 3d and 7th of August.

Eleven vessels were wrecked on the coast, the crews of eight of which perished. Large trees were thrown down, or torn up by the roots; the storm appears to have been particularly violent in Berwickshire, Perth and Aberdeenshire.

Under date of Aberdeen, 5th August, it is stated that since the great storms in 1799 and 1812, no similar visitation had happened in that quarter. The wind blew a hurricane, and the rain fell in torrents, flooding the rivers and streams to a degree that was but too fatally evinced by the scenes of devastation and mischief which marked their course.

Te Deum, continued to be sung at St. Petersburg in honour of the victories of the Russian arms. The capture of the fortress of Hassan Kale, leaves all Asia open to the triumphant Russians.

A few days since, J. J. McKinley, of Philadelphia, was killed by his wife. Both were intemperate and quarrelsome; he beat her violently, and she in return plunged a knife into his heart. He is in his grave, and she in prison.

ITEMS.
U. S. Office Holders.—It is estimated that two-thirds of the office holders now holding office under the general government, are friends, decidedly, of the late coalition. In many of the states, very considerable changes have been made. Few removals of any magnitude have taken place in Pennsylvania. The great object of the coalition party is to retain the present hold they possess upon the government, and to use the whole power it gives them against the present administration. *N. Y. Cour. & Enquirer.*

White Mustard Seed is said to be very excellent for head-ache and dyspepsia. We recommend it to the coalition gentry dismissed from office. Years of fattening on the Treasury, has injured their healths. *ibid.*

Errors Excepted.—The ex consul for Martinique, Mr. John Jackson, who fired a whole broadside of Mustard seed shot at General Jackson, is not, as we learn, a native of North or South Carolina: he belongs to that important colony called Cape Cod—hails from due east: So that while we believed the ex-consul to be a planter of cotton, he turns out to be a planter of clams; and instead of packing rice, he is a dabster at packing codfish. We thought he was a little too Billingsgate for a southward gentleman. We learn that the ex-consul has determined to take up his residence in this city, and join the anti-masons. *ibid.*

Reform in Maryland.—The coalition party in Maryland, when they got the power, turned out of office every Jackson democrat. Out of forty offices in that state, in the gift of the general government, thirteen of the best, are filled with men who supported the coalition administration. Yet with this fact staring them in the face, the coalition papers cry out proscription. Every effort is making in Maryland, by the coalition party, to retain their power. Are our friends therefore to slacken their efforts? or to put a stop to reform? Certainly not. *ib.*

Sewing up.—We learn that Ex-President Adams put on his silver thimble a few weeks ago, with the deliberate intention of sewing up Otis, Quincy, Webster and the Hartford Convention gentry. Probably it was for fear of something sharp that made these magnates get Judge Story and Mr. Austin to endorse the character of that famous body.

Editors.—It is stated that of the proprietors of seven or ten political journals published in Paris, at least one-third are noblemen or persons of great distinction in the scientific or literary world. The proprietors of one paper, who are three in number, are said to be a duke, a count, and a baron. To be a known writer in a respectable periodical, is said to be the best passport to good society in Paris.

Kingston Jamaica, July 31.—Flour is rapidly falling. This is a strange market. On the 18th inst. I sold flour at \$25 1-2, and to day at \$14 1-2. The next arrival will in all probability, reduced it a dollar and a quarter more; and if imports are considerable there will be a great loss.

We learn from the *Columbus* [Geo.] *Enquirer*, of the 26th ult. that both the Creek and Cherokee Nations of Indians, have come to the positive determination not to relinquish their present territory; but they express a willingness to submit to the laws of the States in which they are respectively situated.

The New-York *Evening Post* states, that Washington Irving has accepted the place offered him by this Government, of Secretary of Legation at the Court of St. James.

An experimental tour with Mr. Gurney's steam engine has been made. Hills were ascended with the greatest facility—and the result of the trial is said to exceed the most sanguine anticipations.

The marriage of the Emperor of Brazil was celebrated at Munich on the 2d August. The Empress and the Queen Donna Maria were to proceed together to Rio.

The Hon. Mr. Van Ness, our Minister to Spain, and his family, arrived in New-York on the 27th ult. He has taken passage in the ship *Fabius*, to sail from that port for Cadiz, about the 15th inst.

Gen. Santander.—The latest advices from Curacao mention that Santander arrived at Puerto Cabello on the 13th ult., where he received his passport, and on the 15th was put on board a Hamburg brig which was to sail for Hamburg. His passport was allowed him exclusively for Europe, the Dictator forbidding him to go into the West Indies or any part of North America, or to write against Colombia; in contravention whereof, he shall forfeit all his property, which remains in hostage; and in case he returns to Colombia he is to be shot, being declared an outlaw, the inhabitants being also authorized to kill him, whenever they happen to encounter him in Colombia.

What has become of the Edgefield Ghost? In reply to this question the editor of the Edgefield paper observes—"The matter has ceased to excite great interest, here, and we do not remember to have heard any thing about it for the last four or five weeks. At our last information, the mysterious voice continued to be heard occasionally, yet much more rarely than formerly. The deception, if there be one, has not as yet been penetrated."

Salisbury:

OCTOBER 20, 1829.

The Post Office heretofore called Harrisburg, Lancaster district, S. C. has been removed, and the name changed: it is now called *China Hill*, is kept in Mecklenburg county, N. C.; and J. H. Hood, Esq. is Post-master.

The Gold Region.—On our first and second pages, will be found a communication (with which we have been favored by a friend on a visit to New-York) containing extracts from a paper on the Gold country of the South, read before the Lyceum of Natural History in the city of New-York,—by Mr. Nash, late Civil Engineer in this State. Those acquainted with the gold region, and familiar with the operations of the mines, &c. will perceive that Mr. Nash is a little defective in his descriptions, and somewhat erroneous in his opinions;—although in the main correct. We have occupied a considerable portion of this week's paper with these extracts, preferring to give all at once, (with the exception of a description of the Capps Mine, which will bear to be published as a separate article) rather than divide it.

A Brute.—Fifteen hundred dollars damages have been awarded by the jury, at the recent term of the superior court at Litchfield, Conn., Judge Daggett presiding, against Samuel Griswold, on an action brought against him by his own daughter, for cruelly beating and otherwise mistreating her. We would charitably presume the man was either crazy or drunk when he committed the unnatural violence; for to suppose otherwise, would be to suppose he lacked only horns and hoofs to make him a Brute!

The Orange crops of Florida are said not to be as large this, as last year; but the oranges are fairer. They will be fit for market the last of this month; when cargoes of them can be obtained at reasonable rates, for cash.

A Mr. Leeman was shot dead at the still-house of Col. Arrington, in Warren county, on the 24th ult. by some person unknown. A man by the name of Roane has been apprehended, on suspicion of being the perpetrator of the deed; and is now in jail awaiting his trial.

Georgia.—The elections, for a Governor, members of the Legislature, and a member of Congress in place of Mr. Gilmer, resigned, took place in this state on the 6th inst. In the few counties from which we have heard, there seems to have been a close contest for Governor, between George R. Gilmer and Joel Crawford. We are inclined to think the former has been elected. The contest for Congress lies between Judge T. U. P. Charlton, and Col. Henry G. Lamar; it is difficult to say which of the two has been elected.

Augusta.—A man by the name of John Guimarin, silversmith, has been arrested and bound over to court, charged with having set fire to his own shop, in Augusta, which caused the recent destructive fire in that city. He is a man of good property, and had hitherto borne a good character; and his conduct, if guilty of the atrocious act, is inexplicable.

The Difference.—We perceive that a Justice of the Peace has been recently tried before the superior court in one of the counties of the state of New-York, for misdemeanor in office, in issuing a process in blank—or in other words for signing a blank warrant, or other precept, reserving it to the officer to fill it up to his own liking; he was convicted, fined \$5, and deprived of his office. Now in North Carolina, we have heard Magistrates threatened with an impeachment, and deprivation of office, for what was charged against them as a neglect of duty, in refusing to sign a half quire, or less, of blank warrants, for a Constable to fill up at his own discretion. So much for the difference in the mode of doing business in North Carolina and New-York: here a magistrate is vilified and threatened with an impeachment, for refusing to do what in New-York he is fined and broken for doing.

Important Medical Operation.—We have been requested to state, that a little son of William Welch, Esq. of Haywood county, between two and three years old, accidentally, while eating some water-melon, sucked a seed down its wind-pipe. It immediately became nearly suffocated, and was apparently in the agonies of death: the father carried his child about 60 miles, to Asheville, Buncombe county, and submitted it to an operation, under Dr. James P. E. Hardy; which was performed on the 10th ult. by making an incision into the wind-pipe, and the seed thus extracted. We are advised that this delicate operation was performed with much tenderness and skill, by Dr. Hardy. The child was, at one stage of the operation, to all appearance dead; but was resuscitated by the Doctor's inserting a tube into the orifice in the wind-pipe, blowing breath into the body, and thus re-inflating the lungs. The case is well attested.

A large sale of cotton took place at Liverpool on the 21st, and Sea Islands declined 1/4 from the prices of the week previous, and Uplands, 1/4.

In Mobile, on the 22d ult. the yellow fever was beginning to make its appearance: two or three persons had died of it.

Phineas Bradley, the 2d Assistant Post Master General, has been removed from office. As usual with every act of the Administration, this measure has greatly disturbed the bile of the *kenel*, Toby-Watkins editors; and, mounted in the ditch, (as Paddy would say) they are most valiantly throwing mud at the heads of the Post Master General, the President, and his Cabinet officers, in consideration for this salutary reform. The Bradleys, if we are rightly informed, were, in some measure, drones in office. 'Tis true, that some twenty or forty years gone by, they were efficient and valuable officers; but of late years, having been long in office, and old age and its concomitants thickening around them, their vigilance and efficiency have grown in an inverse ratio to the complicated business and importance of the Post Office Department. They were antiquated in their notions, and self-willed in their tempers; and were clogs in the way of introducing new modes of doing business, and of adopting a more rigid accountability for the disbursement of the funds of the department: The interests of the Department, consequently, called for their removal; and the real friends of the government cannot but approve the measure.

At the Superior Court for Davidson county, held at Lexington, week before last, Judge Norwood presiding, *Henry Shemwell* was tried on an indictment for killing *George Mills* in that county, sometime last season. After a vigorous prosecution by Solicitor General Scott, and an able defence by Messrs. Nash and Morehead, counsel for the prisoner,—the jury brought in a verdict of *manslaughter*. The Judge sentenced the prisoner to be branded, and to be imprisoned six months in the county jail; but subsequently remitted a part of the imprisonment.

GREAT BEAN VINE.
Mr. Editor: I take the liberty of giving you the description of a prolific bean-vine, which is growing in this county, about 15 miles west of Salisbury. From the beans planted this spring, one sprung up near the roots of an apple tree: it forked about four inches above the surface of the ground, and both branches ran up the tree: it grew on, until at this time all the limbs of the tree are completely covered by it, and many branches are hanging off. I pulled at one time, half a bushel of snaps from this vine; and there is at this time at least a peck more left on it. The main stalk is 2 1/2 inches in circumference, above the ground. All this is the production of one seed bean. I send you a mess of beans from this vine: as also some dry ones for seed. I hope next year, you will let us know how *Mr. Shemwell* succeeded with them.—*Rowan, Oct. 12, 1829.*

As an accompaniment to the above, we have been desired to state, that a *pumpkin* was raised, about seven miles west of Salisbury, which measured 5 feet in circumference: the weight, we have not ascertained. And we would remark, that esculents, of all kinds, have been uncommonly luxuriant and prolific this season.

West Tennessee.—As the following article, from the Jackson (Tennessee) Gazette, of the 26th Sept. will be a crumb of comfort to those who are so deluded as to think the Western District of Tennessee is to North Carolinians what the land of Canaan was to the Israelites, we very willingly give it a place in our columns.—although the Editor seems to have so modelled his article as to give us a rap over the knuckles.

Early Cotton.—We learn that Mr. John T. Higgin, of this county, has Ten Bales of fine Cotton, of the new crop, ready for market. Our farmers generally, are engaged in picking Cotton, and we are gratified to learn that the average Crop throughout the District, will be over 1000 lbs per acre. Corn is selling at \$1 per barrel delivered in town; Fodder at 50 cts. per cwt. and Oats 25 cts. per dozen bush of our friends in the "White settlements" as feel disposed to remove to the Western District, would find this a favorable season. We invite them to come on.—Provisions and Land can be bought cheap; and good health [ah, ha!] enjoyed—but money is scarce!

The melancholy intelligence of the death of Gov. Holmes, is confirmed; an obituary of this distinguished gentleman will be found in another column of to-day's Carolinaian.

Gov. Owen has issued writs of election to the sheriffs of the counties constituting the Congressional district which Gen. Holmes was recently elected to represent, for a new meeting to supply the vacancy caused by the General's demise: the election to take place on the second Monday in November.

Portugal.—Jacob Frederic Torlode Pereira d'Azevedo, has been recognized by the President of the United States, as Charge d'Affaires of the King of Portugal. Don Miguel, it seems, then, is viewed as the *real* Simon, in the scramble for the crown of Portugal.

Com. Porter arrived in Washington City, on Tuesday, the 6th inst. from Mexico. He came passenger in the brig *Bevan*, from Vera Cruz, and landed at Chiseter, on the Saturday preceding. He is understood to be the bearer of despatches from the Mexican to our government.

Warning to Horse-Racers.—A match horse-race was lately run in Washington county, New York: one of the horses stumbled over a cow in the road, and threw his rider, David Robertson, and fractured his skull so badly, that he died in 36 hours after. This melancholy casualty might at this particular juncture, be profitably pondered by some people hereabouts.

The present Pope, Pius VIII. has raised the city of Mobile, state of Alabama, to an Episcopal See; and appointed the Right Rev. Dr. Michael Porter its first Bishop, as also Vicar Apostolic of the Florida.

The city authorities of Augusta, have offered a reward of one thousand dollars, for the detection of the incendiary who lately fired that city.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

This talented and august body assembled in Richmond, on Monday, the 5th inst. On motion of James Madison, former President of the United States, James Monroe, late President of the Convention, was unanimously elected President of the Convention. A committee was appointed, one member from each senatorial district, to arrange the mode of procedure, in the important business before the Convention. Important results are anticipated, from the deliberations of this grave and dignified assembly of patriots and statesmen. We shall endeavor to present a summary account of their proceedings to the readers of the Carolinian.

George W. Munford was elected Secretary to the Convention; Thomas Ritchie, Printer; Wm. Randolph, Sergeant at Arms; Littlebury Allen, and William W. Gray, door-keepers. Mr. Monroe's address, on being inducted into the chair, shall be given in our next.

The Maryland elections show an accession to the Jackson strength in that State. The gallant Col. Mitchell is elected to Congress from the Maryland and Kent district. The Jackson candidates in Baltimore, Messrs. Howard and Brown, are elected by an increased majority. Dr. Benjamin Semmes, is supposed to have been elected to Congress from the Annapolis district, over John C. Weems, Esq. the late member.

Bank Dividends.—Of the sixteen Banks in the city of Boston, four have recently declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent.; three of 2 1/2 per cent.; two of 2 per cent.; one of 1 1/2 per cent.; and five, nothing. The Boston Banks formerly declared dividends of from 4 to 6 per cent. every six months.

The Cherokees.—It appears that during last summer, Gov. Carroll, of Tennessee, was commissioned by the President to visit the Cherokee Indians, and ascertain whether they could be induced, in any event, to remove West of the Mississippi river: the last Nashville Republican contains a correspondence between Gov. C. and the Head Men of the Cherokee Nation; and from the reply of the latter, it seems they are unalterably determined not to leave their present location. They express the most perfect friendliness and loyalty for the people and government of the United States; but are solemnly resolved never to listen to any propositions for their removal.

Gen. Carroll was inaugurated as Governor of Tennessee, on the 4th inst. After prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Hume, Gen. Wm. Hall, the acting Governor, delivered a short and impressive address, when the duties of office were administered by Judge Whitley, to the new Gov.; the latter, after these ceremonies were ended, delivered a brief and appropriate address: the whole was closed by prayer, from the Rev. Mr. Hall.

William K. Turner, Esq. has been elected by the Legislature of Tennessee, Attorney General of the 10th Senatorial district of that State: the second ballot was, 40 for Turner, 18 for Wm. G. Harris.

John A. Alken, has in like manner been elected Solicitor General for the 3d district; and George W. Terrell, of the 13th district.

It is perhaps generally known, that the Portuguese Island of Terceira, holds out against the government of Don Miguel: the squadron of the latter, in all 17 sail, with 1800 troops, made an attack on the east end of the Island, on the 26th July; but the inhabitants rushed down upon them, drove them off, killing and wounding a large number; so that the expedition completely failed, and the fleet dispersed—some of the vessels sailing for Portugal, others for some of the other Islands.

Owing to the sickness of Judge Mangum, no superior court was held in Raleigh. It is suggested that a court of oyer and terminer, or call court, be held in that county.

In reply to all the twaddle we hear about Editors, it may be well to state, that out of 1000 in the Union, 30 have been appointed to office, and 7 only to offices worth accepting. N. F. Cour.

Sickness.—In New Orleans one hundred and twenty-nine deaths were reported during the week ending the 29th of August. Accounts to the 8th of September represent the Fever as extending into the country, and in the city the sickness was every day increasing in malignity. At the Bay of St. Louis six privates and an officer of the company of United States troops stationed there, had died of the fever.

A letter from Key West, dated Sept. 2, states that much sickness prevails there, and a great number have died. Almost every person who could get away has left the island.

Idle rumor.—The London papers contain a report from Mexico, that the government of the United States has offered to loan Mexico 50 or 60 millions of dollars and to take Texas and California as security; if the money is not repaid within a certain time, then these provinces are to belong to the United States. This silly story has frightened some of the London editors: one says, "we must not forget the necessity of checking the aggrandizement of America." *Hamp. Gaz.*

Worse and Worse.—At a recent election of charter officers in Albany, N. Y. the Jackson candidates were elected in every ward. Surely this is proof positive of the declining popularity of the present administration. *Old Dominion.*

Fever in New Orleans.—We have papers from New Orleans to the 12th ult. The fever continued to rage, but not so extensively as it had done for a few weeks previous, owing, remarks one of the papers, to the want of unacclimated subjects to act upon. The weather had become more cool and dry. A writer in the Louisiana Advertiser of the 12th recommends the leaf of the plantain tree as an antidote against the yellow fever. The writer is no physician, but speaks from experience, the best teacher after all. *Old Dominion.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The New York Courier and Enquirer of the 6th inst.: "We have been favored with the perusal of a Plymouth, (Eng.) paper of the 27th August, (brought by the packet ship Robert Edwards, Capt. Sherburne,) containing London dates to the evening of the 25th. Under the latter date, it is mentioned that in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, no mail from Paris had been received on that day. It was however said that a Telegraphic Despatch had been received at Paris, announcing the entrance of the Russians into Constantinople—but this rumour was considered in London, as at least premature. Our previous London dates were to the evening of the 24th August; Paris of the same date, and accounts from Constantinople to 30th July. We find in the Plymouth paper a Constantinople date of 31st, under which is the news of the burning of a large number of houses at Pera, which we published under date of July 30, per ship *Napoleon*.

Orders had been given by the British government, to the masters of packets between Falmouth and Lisbon, to permit their vessels to be searched by the Portuguese vessels of war. This regulation, it is stated, would allow the Portuguese government to take from British vessels any of its subjects charged with offences against the State.

Constantinople was captured by the Turks on the 29th of May, 1853, and has ever since been the capital of the Ottoman Empire, and the seat of oppression in the East. Its population is estimated at 6 or 700,000 souls, and its situation on the Bosphorus gives it a perfect command of the commerce of the Black Sea. Having now passed into the hands of a Christian nation, its resources and advantages will, in all probability, be more generally diffused than when under the domination of the Turks.

The Boston papers of the 1st inst. announce the arrival at that port of the brig *Goliath*, Capt. Davies, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 26th of August. The Captain states, that just before his departure, intelligence was received that the Russians had possession of Constantinople.

A letter has been received at Philadelphia, dated at Havre, France, 26th August, which also says that news had just been received from Paris, that the Russians were in possession of Constantinople.

The Russians in Asia.—The London Courier notices that Erzeroum was taken, and all those glorious advantages gained on the 9th of July, the anniversary of the battle of Pultowa—a day celebrated in the annals of Russia. The Russians are now encamped for the first time on the banks of the Euphrates, with the fertile plains of Turcomania, the ancient Assyria, before them, and without an enemy to prevent their progress. Erzeroum was the centre of all the forces and resources collected by the Turkish Government, to carry on the war in defence of its Asiatic provinces.

Mr. Poinsett, our minister to Mexico, has been frequently accused by some of the local politicians and controversies of that country. There are two kinds of free masons in that republic, called York masons and Scotch masons, and the grand lodge of the former was established by the assistance of Mr. Poinsett. Masonry and politics appear to be intimately connected among the Mexicans, and some of the York masons having become unpopular on account of their politics, their enemies accuse Mr. Poinsett of contributing to the establishment of secret societies, which have been injurious to the republic, and of interfering in the affairs of the interior. The legislatures of three of the Mexican states lately petitioned the national Congress to discharge Mr. Poinsett, and expel him from the country, but the Congress refused to comply with their request by a vote of 23 to 19. Mr. Poinsett has published a reply to the attacks made against him, and against the United States, by the three legislatures. He admits that at the request of the York masons, he sent letters to New York, and installed the grand lodge, but denies that he ever interfered directly or indirectly with the affairs of the interior of Mexico. He refutes the assertion that the United States are unfriendly to the prosperity of Mexico, and assures the Mexicans that the United States have always regarded them with sympathy and lively interest. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says, Mr. Poinsett's Reply to the Remonstrance of the State of Mexico, shows at least that he is very unpleasantly situated in that country; and also proves the unreasonableness of the excitement which exists against him. *Hamp. Gazette.*

The King of England has appointed William Turner, Esq. his Minister Plenipotentiary to Colombia—and has ordered an additional naval force to the coast of Mexico, in consequence of the Spanish invasion, to protect British property.

Branch Bank at Buffalo.—It is said in the Buffalo papers that William B. Rochester, Esq. has been appointed President of the United States Branch Bank at that place. The selection gives great satisfaction.

The ill-fated Geo. Swearingen, formerly Sheriff of Washington county, Maryland, and lately convicted of the murder of his wife, was hung on the 2d inst. in the presence of four or five thousand spectators. *Rat. Register.*

The Match Race for \$5000 a side, between Wm. R. Johnson's Colt by Sir Archy, and Col. Stevens' Colt by Eclipse, was run over the New-York course on the 1st inst. It was won by the Eclipse Colt in two heats, by about four lengths. The race was made before the colts were foaled, and was what is called a produce match. The sum was \$5000 aside, half forfeit.

Constantinople.—Capt. Frankland states, in his travels in Turkey, that the population of Constantinople is, and has been since the year 1821, greatly upon the decline. The very spirit of the inhabitants seems to have been struck as by a torpedo. In their hatred to the Christians they have however suffered no change. This seems to be unalterable, and to be far more prevalent among the women than the men; the former of whom, with no less taste than delicacy, frequently honor the Christian traveller by spitting in his face.

Wheat.—The price of this article is fully sustained, owing as well to the scarcity in market, as to the influence of the late European prices. Best Red ready commands \$1 and white Wheat \$1.05. *Petersburg Intell. 9th Oct.*

MARRIED.

In the Forks, on the 1st inst. by B. Gardner, Esq. Mr. Joel Pickler to Miss Charlotte Smoot, daughter of Mr. Thos. Smoot—all for Jackson.

In Surry county, on the 24th ult. Mr. Gabriel T. Moore, of Stokes county, to Miss Mary C. Franklin, daughter of Meshack Franklin, Esq. of the former county.

DIED.

In Lexington, Davidson county, on Saturday, the 10th inst. Samuel Dusenberry, Esq. aged about 70 years. He was a Whig, and an officer, in the Revolutionary War; and served his country faithfully and zealously. He was a native of N. Jersey, but emigrated to this part of the country at an early period. He was for many years a Magistrate of Rowan county, and served the county as a member in the Legislature. He was an enterprising and thrifty man, and a useful and highly respectable citizen.

At his residence in Sampson county, on Tuesday the 26th ult. Gen. GABRIEL HOLMES, in the sixty-first year of his age.

Gen. Holmes was educated at Cambridge in Massachusetts, and early in life engaged in the practice of law. He was several years elected to represent the county of Sampson in the State Legislature, and was for a considerable period a member of the Council of State. In 1821, he was chosen Governor of North Carolina, and served a constitutional term; after his retirement from the executive chair, he was elected to represent the 5th Congressional District in Congress, and at the time of his death, was the member elect from that district. The estimation in which he was held by his constituents, was fully manifested in the result of the last election; for though he was worn down by long and painful suffering, so as to be unable to mix much with the people, such was their regard for his character and services that they re-elected him by a very handsome majority.

In public life, Gen. Holmes was distinguished for pure disinterested love of country; in private life for sincere friendship and the strictest integrity; as a neighbor he was kind and benevolent, as a husband and father, affectionate and indulgent. He lived esteemed by his friends for his many virtues, and died regretted by all who knew him. *Fayetteville Observer.*

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, October 17.—Cotton 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cents, corn 25 to 30, beef 3 to 4, butter 10 to 12, flour 3 7/8 to 4 per barrel, wheat 60 to 70, Irish potatoes 30 to 40, sweet do. 25 to 30, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 15 to 22, salt 1 1/2 to 1 2/5, homespun cloth 15 to 25, whiskey 20 to 25, bacon 8 to 10.

Fayetteville, Oct. 7.—Cotton 6 1/4 to 7 1/2, bacon 5 1/2 to 6, peach brandy 55 apple do 42, butter 10 to 15, corn 49 to 55, flaxseed 80, flour 4 to 5 1/2, lard 7 1/2, molasses 32 a 34, sugar 8 1/2 to 10, salt 75 to 80, tallow 8, wheat 85 a 90, whiskey 20 to 28. U. S. bank notes 1 1/4 a 1 1/2 per cent. premium, Cape Fear ditto, 1 1/4 a 2.

Charleston, Oct. 5th.—Cotton 7 to 9 1/2 cents, flour 7 a 7 1/4, whiskey 25 a 27, bacon 6 to 7, hams 8 a 9, best kind of bagging 20 to 22, salt 34 to 50, corn 42 a 46, coffee 11 to 15. N. Carolina bank bills 2 a 2 1/2 per cent. discount; Georgia, 1 1/2 ditto.

Cotton.—The receipts of New Upland Cotton continue small, and the sales are in proportion. The highest price obtained this week was 9 1/4 cts. We therefore quote new at 9 a 9 1/4 cts. In old Cotton there was nothing done. *Cour.*

Petersburg, Virg. Oct. 9th.—Cotton 9 to 9 1/2; Tobacco, middling 55 to 6, prime 9 to 10; Wheat 95 to 100, Corn 55 to 60 cents per bushel, flour 6, Bacon 7.

Richmond, Oct. 9.—Cotton 8 a 9 1/2, wheat 1.05, corn 45, bacon 7 to 7 1/2, brandy apple 42 a 45, whiskey 26 to 27, flour 5 1/2.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 25.—Cotton 12 1/2, feathers 23 cents, flaxseed 37 to 40, flour 5 7/8 to 5 85, Kenhawa salt 50 cents, peach brandy 62, apple do. 37, whiskey 20, tallow 6 to 7, tobacco 3 to 7 cents per lb.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1.—Cotton 9 to 10, Flour 4 1/2 to 5, Wheat \$1, corn 44 to 52, black eyed Peas 40 to 50, Virginia Hams 8 to 9.

Camden Oct. 10.—Cotton 7 to 8 1/2, flour 4 1/2 to 5 out of the wagon, that from Camden mills 6 to 7; wheat \$1, corn 30 to 30 1/2, oats 32, salt 65, whiskey 28 to 35, bacon 7 to 8.

New-York, Oct. 6.—Cotton 8 1/2 to 10 1/2, flour 6 1/2 to 7, cotton bagging made of hemp 19 to 21, wheat 1.04 to 1.05, oak tann'd sole leather 20 to 25, hemlock do. 18 to 23, hams 9 to 10, salt 42 to 50, apple brandy 36 to 40, whiskey 21 1/2 to 22, leaf tobacco 3 to 5, yellow beeswax 23 to 24. North-Carolina bank bills 3 to 3 1/2 per cent. discount, South Carolina 1 to 1 1/2, Georgia 2 to 2 1/2, Virginia 1 per cent. do.

Newbern, Oct. 10.—Cotton 7 1/2 to 7 3/4, flour 6 1/2 to 7, wheat 1.00 a \$1, bacon 5 to 6, salt 80 to 100, peach brandy 75, apple do. 40 a 45, whiskey 35.

Wilmington, Oct. 7.—Cotton 7 1/2 to 8, flax 10 to 13, flour 6 1/2 to 7, corn 60 to 60, cheese 7 to 8, apple brandy 33 to 35, tallow 8 to 9.

Lynchburg, Virg. Oct. 8.—Tobacco 4 to 9, Flour 4 1/2 to 4 3/4, wheat 75, whiskey 23 to 24, Bacon 7 1/2 to 8. Tobacco, dull sale. Wheat has risen a little, and sells readily at 75.

Columbia, S. C. Oct. 8.—Cotton 8 a 10, flour 5 to 6, whiskey 26 to 30, bacon 8 to 10, wheat 87 1/2 to 100, corn 57 to 60, salt 87.

Baltimore, Oct. 8.—Flour \$6 1/4 a 7, cotton 10 to 11, whiskey 24 to 25, bacon 9 to 11.

Boston, Oct. 3.—Cotton 9 to 10 1/2, flax 9 a 11, flour 7 to 7 1/2, corn 50 a 51, cheese 3 1/2, tallow 8 a 8 1/2.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

On Tuesday the 30th day of October, will commence the sale of an Entire and Valuable Stock of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Cutlery and Hardware, Groceries.

Among which are, Superfine, fine, and common Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sateenets, Vestings, of toiline, swansdown, silk, and Merseilles, Silks, figured and plain, black and colored, Satins, Levantines, and Sarsnets, Muslins, cambric, jaconet, mull, book and Swiss, plain and figured, Hosiery, cotton, worsted and silk, men and women's, Gloves, b. aver, silk, kid, and horseskin. Calicoes, Irish Linens, and Dimities, Shawls and Hdkfs. Merino, Silk and Cotton, &c. Laces, Thread, Bobbinet and Cotton, Lace Collars, Capes, Veils &c. Ribbons, Cotton Balls, Tapes and Bobbins, Also several Bales of Domestic Goods.

The Sale will be on a liberal and extended credit, and continue from day to day until closed, and the Goods ready for examination two days previous to the Sale.

WILKINGS & Co. Auctioneers. Fayetteville, October 8, 1859. 1w

Groceries, Paints, &c.

THE subscribers have received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, in part, their stock of Fall Goods, the whole of which are daily expected, and will comprise a very general assortment of Groceries, Paints, Dye Stuffs and Oils, all of which they offer to their friends and the public generally, at reduced prices for Cash or country produce, for which the highest market price will at all times be paid. Their stocks will in part comprise the following articles, viz.

30 lbs. N. O. and P. R. Sugars, 30 lbs. loaf and lump do. 20 bags prime green Coffee, 100 pieces Dundee and tow Bagging, 75 coils hemp bale Rope, 200 kegs Nails and Brads assorted sizes, 150 bags Shot, assorted Nos. 10 do heavy Sumatra Pepper, 10 do Jamaica Spice, 8 do gage Ginger, 1 hhd. Dutch Mustard, 2 hlds. green Copperas, 2 casks Sp. Itt Indigo, 1 case imperial and gun powder Teas, in 2 1/2 canisters, 15 quarter boxes imperial, gun powder and Hysen Teas, 10 boxes yellow Soap, 30 do Windsor and variegated do, 40 mats Cassia, 50 boxes Glass, 25 kegs Orange Powder, 1 cask Salt Petre, 1 do. Epsom Salts, 1 bbl. fresh Tamarinds, 6 boxes Chocolate, 2 do Eng. Mustard in canisters, 25 do mould Candles, 10 do Whitmore's Cotton Cards, number 10, 19 casks Cheese, 350 reams wrapping Paper, 60 do fool-cap and letter do, 20 whole and half bbls. Mackerel, number 1 and 2, 3 pipes Cogniac brandy, Seignette and Dupuy brands, 6 half qt. casks do. a new and superior article, 2 pipes old Holland Gin, 15 bbls. country do, 2 hlds. old Jamaica Rum, 1 do. Orleans do, 15 bbls. N. E. do, 1 pipe Madeira, 6 qr. casks Sherry and Tenebriffe, 6 half qt. casks dry Malaga, 6 whole do sweet do, 5 qr. casks old Port, 15 tons Swedes, Eng. and Country Iron, 3 do. Hollow Ware, assorted, 4 do. Shear Moulds, 25 crates and casks crockery and glass Ware, 500 bushels Liverpool Salt, 150 sacks do, American, German, English, and cast Steel, Shovels and spades, smith's vices, anvils and hammers, frying pans, weeding boxes, trace chains, curry combs, wire and hair sieves, bed cords, leading lines, axes, cross cut and mill saws, tin plate, Span. brown, Venetian red, lamp black, Spanish white, white lead in oil and dry, chrome yellow, chalk, logwood, train oil, lamp oil, linseed oil, opodeldoc, Bateman's drops, rhubarb, opium, gum arabic, cloves, nutmegs &c. &c. with a variety of other articles which will form as general and as extensive an assortment as can be found in this market.

HORTON, HUTTON & Co. Also, on Consignment, 25 cases men's fashionable FUR HATS. Fayetteville, October 8, 1859. 1w

Groceries, at Auction.

On Friday, October the 23d, at the subscribers Store in Fayetteville, a large and valuable assortment of GROCERIES, &c. WILKINGS & Co. Auctioneers. Terms at sale. 1w

Negroes for Sale.

NOTICE.—In compliance with a Decree of the Court of Equity of the county of Randolph, I shall expose to public sale, upon a credit of twelve months, on Monday the second day of November next, on the plantation whereon Thomas Lytle resided at the time of his death, upwards of thirty Negroes, belonging to the estate of said Lytle dec'd., and of the estate of Catharine Lytle dec'd.; consisting of men, women, boys and girls; all young, and generally very likely. B. ELLIOTT, c. c. c. Price of advertising, \$1. 1w

Valuable Property.

NOTICE.—The subscriber will sell, at public sale, at his house, on Tuesday, the 10th day of November next, the Plantation whereon he now lives, containing upwards of 400 acres of land; with a good Grist Mill, Apple Orchard, and Meadow, a good dwelling-house, barn and other convenient houses, on the same. Six likely negroes, viz: one man and woman, and her children, from one to two years old; several likely Horses, one valuable Yoke of Oxen, and a Cart; Cattle, Hogs and Sheep; a quantity of Wheat, Corn, Oats, and Barley, Fodder and Hay; Farming Utensils, Kitchen Furniture, with a number of other articles: On a credit of twelve months; except the land and negroes, which will be sold on a credit of one and two years, with interest after one year: Where my attendance will be given. HIRSH GUY. October 6, 1859. 3w

Committed to the Jail.

In Salisbury, N. C. on the 12th October, 1859, a Negro Male, one calls his name NED, and says he belongs to Col. Arthur, living about three miles from Columbia, S. Carolina. He appears to be 30 years old, is 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, black complexion, stout built; third finger on right hand a little crooked and stiff, caused by a rope; no other marks perceptible; says he left home about 10th of August last. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. Oct. 13th, 1859. E. SLATER, Sarg. 8w

Female School.

MRS. WILLEY, thankful for the liberal encouragement she has received in support of her School, for the instruction of Young Ladies, respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity, that the next quarter will commence on the 1st Monday of Nov. next, and will certainly continue (health permitting) two quarters from that time; and hopes, by the assiduous discharge of her duty to those who may be committed to her care, to merit a continuation of favour.

Her terms are the same as heretofore:

Reading and Spelling, per quarter . . . \$3. Together with the above, Recitations and writing, \$4. The above, with English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Composition and Rhetoric \$5. Plain Needle work, marking samplers, &c. together with any or all of the above branches \$6. Plain and Ornamental Needle Work in its various branches, including Lace Work, &c. on a new and improved method, which will enable a Lady to execute work with facility, equal to the imported, \$10. Drawing and Painting on paper, also Theorem Painting upon Velvet and paper, a new and elegant method, \$10. N. B. The present quarter of the School will terminate on Friday, the 23d of October next, when there will be a vacation until the commencement of the ensuing quarter. Salisbury, Sept. 21st, 1859. 6w

Salisbury Races.

THE races over the Salisbury Turf, will commence on Thursday, 22d October next, and continue three days; first day, two mile heats, free for any horse, mare or gelding; second day, mile heats, free for any thing except the winning horse of the preceding day; third day, three best in five, free for any horse raised and owned in the county. *Salisbury, Sept. 8, 1859. 6w*

Dan'l. Wood's Estate.

THE undersigned qualified at August sessions of Rowan county court, as the Executors of the last will of Dan'l. Wood: All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment; and all persons having demands against the same, are requested to present them for settlement, or this notice will be pleaded in bar. Wm. B. WOOD, J. Esq. THOS. WOOD, J. Esq. August 19th, 1859. 3w

Gold Mine for Sale.

THE subscriber has a Gold Mine, in the county of Cabarrus, which promises, as he believes, better than any other mine in the country; which he is disposed to sell, on the most accommodating terms. Persons, or companies, desirous of making a fortune at the business, would do well to apply soon to the subscriber, at Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. JOSIAH W. WELINGTON. October 5th, 1859. 3w

20,000 Acres of LAND FOR SALE.

LIVING in the county of Surry, and, as is believed from recent discoveries, within the Gold Region of North-Carolina. This tract was granted by the State, in the year 1795; consists of one continuous survey, adjoining the county line of Wilkes, and extending from the Blue Ridge to within three miles of the Main Yadkin River. It is intersected for fifteen or twenty miles by Mitchell's river, affording an abundant supply of water-power at all seasons, and many sites convenient for the application of this power to the purposes of Machinery. Gold has lately been found in the neighborhood of this land, but its mineral treasures are in a great measure unexplored. Persons desirous to purchase, are referred to the Editor for more particular information, with whom the plat of this land is deposited. Salisbury, June 12th, 1859. 71

A CARD.
A. TORRENCE & Co.
HAVE removed to the north corner of the Court House—the Store attached to the Mansion Hotel, where they are disposed to sell **GOODS very low.**
Salisbury, September 18th, 1829. 83

CHEAP NEW GOODS.
GEORGE W. BROWN
IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of **DRY GOODS.**
Hardware, Crockery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, &c.;
which were bought at reduced prices, and will be sold at a small profit, for cash, or on time to punctual dealers. Among the Groceries, are first quality **Teneriff Wine, Old Muscatell ditto, Port ditto, Malaga ditto, Genuine Old Holland Gin, old Cognac Brandy, Jamaica and New England Rum;** together with every article usually found in a Store in this section of country.
Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, and examine the above Goods.
Salisbury, Sept. 28th, 1829. 6m11

Great Bargains!
THE subscriber's intention being to remove to the West, if possible in the spring, offers the following Property for sale, upon reasonable terms, namely:
330 acres of Land, lying in the Forks of the Yadkin, nine miles from Salisbury, adjoining Fred'k. Ford, Zachariah Macatee and others, on which are some improvements; and as for health, supposed to be equal to any Plantation in the county.
Also, 26 or 50 acres Land, lying on Crane Creek, three quarters of a mile from town, adjoining John Tatum, Thomas Mull, and others, on which there are ten or twelve acres Meadow ground, of first quality.
Also a number of Sills and Tin Ware, for sale at his store in Salisbury.
Also, a new and complete Stick GIG and Harness. For all which, good notes of hand, or negro property, will be received in payment.
In exchange for, or in payment of, the above property, notes of hand on solvent persons, or negro property, will be received.
Those who wish to buy, would do well to apply soon.
EDWARD CRESS.
Salisbury, Aug. 1st, 1829. 83
N. B. The remaining Stock of **GOODS** on hand in Concord, comprising a good assortment, belonging to the subscriber, will be sold off on low terms; and payments made easy to the purchaser, if the whole stock could be disposed at one sale.
E. C.

Cheraw, S. C. Sept. 19, 1829.
THE subscriber will continue the **Boating Business** between this place and Charleston, via Georgetown, as heretofore; and will attend to the reception of **Merchandise**, and transportation of **Cotton**, and other produce committed to his charge. His **Boats** are of a light draft of water, and particularly adapted to the navigation of the river; and, with the assurance of the strictest attention to his charge, he hopes for a continuance of the patronage of his friends.

FOR SALE,
Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Bagging, Bale Rope, Twine, &c.; which he offers at wholesale or retail.
JOS. H. TOWNES.
6191

Medical College of SOUTH CAROLINA.
THE Institution, will be resumed on the second Monday in November, on the following branches: **Anatomy**, by JOHN EDWARDS HOLMES, M. D. **Surgery**, by JAMES RAMSAY, M. D. **Institutes and Practice of Medicine**, by HENRY DICKSON, M. D. **Medical Jurisprudence**, by HENRY R. FROST, M. D. **Gynecology and Diseases of Women and Children**, by T. G. PROLEAU, M. D. **Chemistry**, by EDMUND RAVENEL, M. D. **Natural History**, by STEPHEN ELLIOTT, L. L. D. **Pathology and Surgical Anatomy**, by JOHN WAGNER, M. D. **Demonstrator of Anatomy**, by J. WAGNER, M. D. **HENRY R. FROST, Dean.**
Charleston, Aug. 19, 1829. 8190

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg county:
SUPERIOR Court of Law; May term, 1829: **Eliza Cox vs. William Cox;** Petition for Divorce. Ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journals, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Samuel Henderson, clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1829.
3m197 SAM'L. HENDERSON, c. n. s. c.

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg county:
SUPERIOR Court of Law; May term, 1829: **Marion Turner vs. John Tanner;** petition for divorce. In this case, ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and Western Carolinian for three months successively, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Samuel Henderson, clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1829.
3m186 SAM'L. HENDERSON, c. n. s. c.

Emporium of Fashion!
WM. J. COWAN, Tailor,
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Rowan county and the public in general, that he has taken a Shop at Cowan & Reeves's Store, Wood Grove, in said county, 13 miles west of Salisbury; where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING BUSINESS,**

in all its various branches. Having made arrangements regularly to receive the New-York and Philadelphia Fashions, and having himself worked in the most fashionable shops in the state, he feels a confidence in stating, that his garments will not be excelled, as to style, fashion, and durability of workmanship.
All orders from a distance, shall be promptly attended to, and executed at short notice.
He hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage. The smallest favor will be thankfully received, and gratefully acknowledged.
Wood Grove, Rowan co. Oct. 8, 1829. 3190r

FOR SALE.
ONE of the most valuable plantations in the upper country. It lies in the county of Cabarrus in the fork of Rocky river and Goddard Creek, containing about five hundred and seventy acres of land. The quality of the land is first rate, the soil deep, the surface level. There is about two hundred acres cleared, mostly fresh; a new, convenient and elegant dwelling-house, which cost nearly four thousand dollars, and other buildings suitable to it. The payments for this property can be made easy. Applications as to terms of sale, can be made to R. H. Alexander, in my absence.
WM. J. ALEXANDER.
87

Bargains, in LAND.
THE subscriber having more Land than he can conveniently keep in cultivation, is desirous of disposing of the following tracts, viz:
A tract containing 24 acres, lying on the South Fork of the Yadkin river, 7 miles north of Statesville, with a dwelling-house, and 20 acres cleared and in cultivation. Another tract of 160 acres, lying on the waters of said river, with a dwelling-house, barn, and 25 acres in cultivation. Another tract of 144 acres, adjoining the above, 11 miles north of Statesville, on the main road leading from thence to Wilkesboro. Another tract of 138 acres, on the waters of Rocky Creek, unimproved. Another tract of 100 acres, on the waters of Elk Shoal Creek, adjoining lands of N. Norton; with a house, and 8 or 10 acres in cultivation. Another tract of 80 acres, on the waters of Third Creek, 8 or 10 miles north west of Statesville, with a house, and about ten acres in cultivation. And another tract, of 50 acres, unimproved, on the South Fork of the Yadkin river.
Prices and payments will be made accommodating, and can be known on application to the subscriber, at Liberty Hill, Fredick county, N. C.; or, in his absence, to John Feinster.
Persons desirous of obtaining bargains, and settling themselves in a healthy country would do well to call and examine for themselves. There are churches, grist mills, saw mills, wool machines and cotton gins, convenient to the above lands; and there are on them plenty of good pure wholesome springs of water. Gold has been found on lands adjoining two of these tracts.
ABNER FEINSTER.
October 1st, 1829. 3190

To Cotton Ginners.
THE subscriber having been frequently solicited by his old customers, again to establish the **Gin Making Business**, has opened his shop in Salisbury, where he is prepared to make and repair **Gins**, of the very best materials, in a superior style of workmanship, and on terms the most accommodating, even in these hard times.
Having been engaged in the business six or seven years; employing a part of his time for three or four of the last seasons in picking cotton, for the express purpose of more fully acquainting himself with the principles and practical operation of these useful machines; and having recently visited South Carolina, where the most improved Gins are in use, with the view of examining them, and making himself acquainted with the plan on which they are constructed, &c.; he therefore feels assured, that by his enlarged experience, thus acquired, in making and repairing Gins, and picking cotton, he can construct Machines superior to any ever done in North Carolina.
Those wishing work done in this line of business, are respectfully invited to call on the subscriber, witness the plan and execution of his work, examine and judge for themselves. He will spare no pains in supplying himself with the best materials to be had in the country; and will make and repair Gins, according to orders received, on short notice and reasonable terms. All those who may please to call on him, will find him either at his shop or dwelling in Salisbury, ready to execute any job with which they may be pleased to favor him.
SAMUEL FRALEY.
Salisbury, Aug. 6, 1829. 79

WAGONERS, Driving to Fayetteville.
WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the **Wagon Yard**, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828.* 10
State of North Carolina:
Rowan county, August sessions, 1828: **John Etchison, Administrator of John Black, dec'd. vs. the heirs at law of Jacob Black, dec'd.;** Justices' execution, levied on Lands. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Adam Black, Polly Etchison, Daniel Black, Ann Sweet; and Daniel Black, Guardian for William Black; are not inhabitants of this state; on motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the said defendants appear at the next court to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in November next, and answer said petition, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and execution awarded accordingly. 6192 JOHN GILES, clk.

POETRY.
"I, too, have drunk the cup of life's sorrow,
Which flows through fancy's airy bow;
I have seen the soft exhalation
Of life, and felt its magic power."
ARAB GIRL'S SONG.
A lonely Arab maid,
The desert's simple child,
Unskill'd in arts by which, 'tis said,
Man's love may be beguiled,
Like some uprooted flow'r am I,
Upon a river stung;
To float a little hour, then die
Unheeded, as I sprung.
But if thy friendly hand
Should lift me from the tide,
And bear me to some distant land,
To bloom the bosom's pride;
O, sooner from his darling rose
The nightingale shall roam,
Than I disturb that heart's repose
Which love hath made my home.

THE MIND DISPLAYED.
'Tis not the lily and the rose
Combin'd on beauty's cheek;
Or the bright eye alone, bestows
The charm that seems to speak.
'Tis not the dimpled smile alone,
Round coral lips that plays;
But 'tis the bright reflection, shown
From intellectual rays.
The face a powerful charm bestows,
Bright index of the mind;
Where every feature sweetly glows,
In every glance combin'd! CORDELLA.

The following beautiful lines, of which Dr. Hawkesworth is the Author, are said to have been composed and repeated by him on awaking in the morning, about a month previous to his death.
Journal of Humanity.
"In sleep's serene oblivion laid,
I safely pass'd the silent night,—
At once I see the breaking shade,
And greet again the morning light.
New born, I bless the waking hour,
Once more with awe rejoice to be—
My conscious soul resumes her power,
And springs, my gracious God, to thee.
"O! guide me through the various ways,
My doubtful feet are doom'd to tread,
And spread thy shield's protecting blaze,
When dangers throng around my head.
"A deeper shade will soon impend,
A deeper sleep my eyes oppress;
Yet still thy strength shall me defend,
Thy goodness still shall deign to bless.
"That deeper shade shall fade away,
That deeper sleep shall leave my eyes,
Thy light shall give eternal day,
Thy love, the rapture of the skies."

FROM THE NEW YORK MIRROR.
THE SILENT CONFESSION.
To a Lady who asked the author if he could interpret the blush he saw.
O yes, 'twas a fervor of feeling,
That flush'd like a stream from the heart,
And flew through the pulses, revealing
What language could never impart.
It gave to that frame an emotion,
Which sweetly the feeling confess'd,
A zephyr might breathe on the ocean,
And awake such a swell on its breast.
The glow on thy visage express'd it,
'Twas borne to my heart in a sigh;
An eloquent silence confess'd it,
It spoke in the glance of thine eye.
In short, 'twas the soul of my treasure,
Arousd in alarm from its sleep,
That flew to those windows of azure,
And lifted their curtains to peep. REUBEN.

POWER OF LOVE.
Concluding lines of Sheridan's epilogue to the play of the Rivals.
The poorest peasant of the poorest soil,
The child of poverty and heir to toil,
Early from radiant love's impartial light [night,
Steals one small spark to cheer this world of
Dear spark! that oft thro' winter's chilling woes,
Is all the warmth his little cottage knows."
A KIND MOTHER'S ADVICE TO HER SON.
"Whenever you marry," to her son
A prudent mother said,
"Choose for your loving helpmate, one
Rich widow, or old maid;
For any wife may turn out ill,
But, Dick, the money never will."

MISCELLANY.
What'er men do, or think, or dream,
Our motley paper serves for its theme.

HARD TIMES.
From the Thomastown Register.
All cry out hard times. Every body in debt and nothing to pay with. Well, then, we must be indulgent to one another, as we must stand in need of indulgence. Now is the time to reform; to study economy; curtail expenses; simplify the fashion; to wear out old coats; to lessen gown patterns; diminish exterior dimensions of bonnets; let our hats down one story—and to bring into vogue once more our good old substantial homespun 'check' and 'stripe'—lambs wool and worsted. The ladies, dear creatures, must set the example. They must turn their harps and pianos into looms and spinning-wheels, and shine out of a Sabbath in the glory and splendor of homespun. No more rustling of silks, nor display of laces, when calico and cotton fringe will do as well, and, as the saying is, come much cheaper. Besides, as retrenchment is the word, let out your plaits and tucks, and lessen your patterns.—There is drapery enough in one of your modern fashionable sleeves to

bedeck the whole body, folds and fur-beloes.
It is a good time too, to establish temperance societies, and cheap living societies—to make pound-cake of Indian meal and molasses, and restore gluttons from the consequences of surfeiting, by confining them to bean porridge and hominy. We must not forget to mention that it is in contemplation among the ladies of our acquaintance, to form an **anti-cake** society, the members to be bound to offer but two kinds, instead of half a dozen. A good thought—and let one of them be the good old Indian bannock, (vulgarily, johnny-cake.)—Let the reform extend both to food and physic, and the doctors prescribe white mustard instead of jalap and ipecac. Indeed, if the proposed retrenchment in eating and drinking takes place, the doctors will starve for all the physic that will be wanting. No other sordorifics will be needed than sage and cannip. We did intend to recommend an anti-hyson society, but our blessed help-mete threatens to raise a dust if we say a word about introducing hohea; and to avoid a breeze, we have concluded not to interfere with the trade to China at present.
Honestly, we have departed strangely from the simplicity and economy of former times. The world has grown extravagant. We build our houses and bonnets too large, and our steeples and hats too high. We must retrench, raze, and curtail. The printers must take the hint, and not publish so many long yarns. Some of our newspapers are as big as a southern plantation. It's a waste of paper. They should be reduced to what was formerly the rule, just the size of an old-fashioned pewter platter. It would not take half so long for industrious folks to read 'em.
There are many more matters that call for reformation; but we will wait to see how these hints are regarded, before we name any more.

Religion.—The great end of religion is to make men good; its objects are practical and moral. When we speak of the ends of religion as practical and moral, we mean men fearing God, working righteousness, keeping the commandments, doing justly, loving mercy, and walking humbly with God. We mean governing our passions, being honest, speaking the truth, contented, peaceable, pure in heart, temper, conversation and conduct, loving God and loving our fellow creatures; acknowledging God with a devout temper in all our ways; and doing to others as we would that others should do to us. The end of religion is to make good husbands and wives, faithful and affectionate parents, obedient and dutiful children, true and just friends, good and upright citizens; sincere, devoted, and disinterested—which implies being "born of the spirit."

Chinese Delicacy.—The people of Cochinchina, have a very singular faecy in regard to eggs. Mr. Crawford, in the account of his embassy to Cochinchina, after describing part of an entertainment at the house of a person of rank, says—"One of the Cochinchinese dainties served upon this occasion, ought not to be omitted: it consisted of three bowls of hatched eggs. When we expressed some surprise at the appearance of this portion of the repast, one of our Cochinchinese attendants observed with much *naivete*, that hatched eggs formed a delicacy beyond the reach of the poor, and only adapted for persons of distinction. On inquiry, we, in fact, found that they cost some thirty per cent more in the market than fresh ones. It seems, they always form a distinguished part of every great entertainment; and it is the practice, when invitations are given out, to set the hens, to hatch. The *fete* takes place about the tenth or twelfth day from this period—the eggs being then considered as ripe, and exactly in a state most agreeable to the palate of a Cochinchinese epicure."

Swearing.—There is something so low, vulgar, and wicked in swearing, that it is surprising that men, who wish to be considered as wise and polite, should be found so much in the habit of it. It is a vice to which there is no temptation, and one of those sins which are called presumptuous. Swearing is reprobated by the laws of our country, as well as forbidden by the commandment of God. He who makes use of oaths, tells us his bare word is not to be taken.

Spain, after having suffered severely from earthquakes, hurricanes, and inundations, is at this season laid waste by a plague of grass-hoppers, which have descended in clouds upon the territory of Las Frenedas, and are believed to have been brought by a whirlwind from the coast of Africa. The farmers immediately hastened to gather in their corn, but it is apprehended the vines and olive trees will be destroyed.

Lately at the Brattleborough Lyceum, Vt. the question debated was, "Whether early marriage was productive of more good than evil?" The ladies voted, and it was decided in the affirmative by an overwhelming majority.

There is a great rage for theatricals in Philadelphia, says the New York Courier. Their theatres are now in full operation. In this city, the mania is all over. Good sense, economy, late dinners, temperance societies, short petticoats, deep flounces, wide sleeves, are all the go.

Sprains.—The scum from boiling molasses spread upon tarred brown paper, gives, we are desired to say, by one who has recently tried it, effectual and prompt relief to the most violent sprains. Our informant states that he met with so severe a sprain lately, in jumping from a vessel to the wharf, that he was unable to walk, and had the cords of his leg and foot so drawn up that he was for some time in the most excruciating pain. A friend suggested the above named application, which gave immediate relief, and he was able yesterday to walk to his place of business.